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opment of the putting-out system are not plainly shown. The section on the factory system (pp. 448-55) is incomplete; it does not give a clear-cut summary of the economies of the factory or of the forces which brought about its development. These economies and forces are mentioned elsewhere at scattered points, to be sure, but it is necessary for the reader to pick them out and piece them together. Since the book was apparently written to trace the volume of growth rather than to analyze the causes for the development of new forms of industrial organization, one ends a critical reading of the volume with a feeling of uncertainty as to how much valuable evidence on the latter subject may have been overlooked.

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The Chartist Movement in Its Social and Economic Aspects. By FRANK F. ROSENBLATT. (Columbia University Studies, LXXIII, No. 1.) New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 248. \$2.00.

The Decline of the Chartist Movement. By PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON. (Columbia University Studies, LXXIII, No. 2.) New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 216. \$2.00.

Chartism and the Churches. By HAROLD U. FAULKNER. (Columbia University Studies, LXXIII, No. 3.) New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 152. \$1.25.

These three volumes will greatly interest students of later movements. The first volume, which is introductory, summarizes the English radical movements previous to Chartism from the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, describes in detail the economic and political situation in England at the time of the origin of Chartism, sketches the careers, personalities, and beliefs of the leaders of the movement, traces its emergence from the existing political and economic conditions and its development until the end of the Newport riot in November, 1839. The war has delayed the completion of this study for the subsequent period.

Mr. Slosson's volume falls into two parts: the first, a narrative beginning with the second period of great activity in 1842 and covering the third period of great activity in 1848 and the final decline; the second, an analysis of the causes of the movement's decline and of its influence upon the ruling and the working classes.

Mr. Faulkner's volume is devoted largely to the attitude of Chartism toward Christianity and the churches and of the churches toward Chartism.

The Chartist movement illustrates strikingly labor's tendency to adopt political methods in times of depression and economic methods in times of

prosperity. The movement was due primarily to the depressed condition of England in the later thirty's and to the new poor-law which accentuated the distress. Its decline was due largely to the return of prosperity. The relation of the movement to industrial depression is analyzed ably and in detail by both Mr. Rosenblatt and Mr. Slosson. This analysis is by far the most satisfactory feature of their works.

Chartism suffered severely from dissensions among its leaders—an ailment to which extreme movements seem particularly susceptible. Radical opinions appear to carry with them an intolerance which renders co-operation difficult. Mr. Rosenblatt's and Mr. Slosson's accounts of the conflict among Chartist leaders over objects, methods, and personalities throw interesting side lights on this ailment of radical movements.

Occurring when England was passing from a predominantly agricultural to a predominantly industrial state, Chartism contained leaders who found the remedy for social ills in agricultural reform and those who found it in industrial reform, those who sought an ideal agricultural state and those who sought an ideal industrial state. Mr. Rosenblatt and Mr. Slosson point out this division among the leaders, but do not analyze it so fully as it deserves.

Mr. Slosson's analysis of the effect of Chartism, first, upon the upper classes, and particularly upon the attitude of the two great parties toward political and social reform, and second, upon the working classes, is very brief and general. An adequate treatment of this important subject would require much more than the small space he devotes to it.

Mr. Faulkner's analysis of the attitudes of the Chartist leaders toward the churches and of the churches toward Chartism contributes interesting material to the history of the relations between radical reformers and the churches. It illustrates vividly the gulf between those whose main interest was radical schemes of reform and those whose main interest was religion. Mr. Faulkner's study fails to indicate what, if any, influence Chartism exerted upon the churches' subsequent attitude toward political and social reform.

The authors of each of these works acknowledge their indebtedness for the use of Professor Seligman's collection of Chartist literature and documents.

The Rise of Ecclesiastical Control in Quebec. By WALTER ALEXANDER RIDDELL. (Columbia University Studies, LXXIV, No. 1.) New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 196. \$1.75.

This book tells how the economic, ethnic, and political conditions which have prevailed in the province of Quebec led up to and made possible the strategic position of the Roman Catholic church in Canada. The aim of the author, to use his own words, is "to present sufficient source material to afford the general reader a basis upon which to form an adequate judgment of the sociological and historical origins in Quebec which have been responsible in a